

# It's Not Just About the IT: Developing Systems that People Can (and Will) Use

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# Agenda

- IT Project Facts and Figures
- Potential Pitfalls
- Success Strategies
- Summary



# **IT Facts and Figures**

- Government IT projects have a failure rate that is 50% higher than private sector
- 66% of government IT projects fail
- Through 2010, government agencies will cancel 30% of IT projects initiated, including 10% of projects with budgets over \$200K
- 50% of IT projects are managed outside of the project office



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#### Requirements

- Unclear objective for the solution being provided
- Automating a process instead of providing a solution
- Requirements defined by technical community based on how the technology works
- Concept of operations is not considered
- Adding one more light to the Christmas tree
  - Being all things to all people
  - Lack of baseline-->scope creep

#### Data Management

- Unclear authoritative source(s)
- Interfaces/integration to other systems ill-defined or missing
- Data standards not fully developed
- Lack of reconciliation process
- No end-user method in place to correct errors



### Customer Expectations

- Undefined "extra" features
- Doesn't answer "what's in it for me?"
- Doesn't work as described
- System availability and use is based on technical constraints
- Getting help becomes a treasure hunt

### Usability

- 508 compliance (web accessibility) standards ignored
- System assumes understanding of IT language and processes
- Minimal focus on end-users' platform/browser and user interface requirements
- Testing is not done with a diverse population



#### Business Process

- Changes to policies and procedures will be added "later"
- System flow does not follow mission/business process
- New manual processes and/or people are added to the work flow that were not defined in the requirements or design
- Lack of familiarity with technology and IT trends and drivers
- Not understanding customer's willingness to change
- Weak governance and change control processes

### Risk Management

- Risks, what risks?
- Unilateral decision-making on what is/not a risk
- Decision on risk mitigation is deferred
- Not following structured methodology (I.e., 7120.5)

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#### Contractor Management

- Too much reliance on contractor expertise
- Focus is only on the application and not on integration with other systems or business processes
- Lack of clarity on definition of a "finished" system
- Majority of time focused on development
- Contract is written to perform a task, not provide a solution

### Project Management

- Methodology used is determined "as needed"
- Inadequately prepared project manager
- Focus solely on implementation and not on-going operations
- Focus on IT-only aspects
- Schedule becomes the primary driver without shift in budget or requirements



### Accountability

- Unclear who owns the mission/business and IT processes, hardware, software and on-going operations
- Unclear who gets the "final" say at multiple points in the system development lifecycle
- People who "own" a piece of the process or system don't talk to other people who think they own the same thing

#### Sustainability

- IT products are leading/bleeding edge or ancient
- Cost of hardware, software or personnel to run the system exceeds the budget
- Interoperability requirements not defined
- No alignment with future functional requirements and/or IT direction
- Insufficient planning for long-range projects



### Manage the Project

- Use a methodology that follows best practices
- Develop the concept of operations with the design
- Identify cost, schedule, requirements trade-offs
- Identify non-negotiable requirements
- Test, test, test

### Mitigate Risks

- Use case scenarios can point out problem areas early
- Draw end-to-end work flow and data flow diagrams
- Develop a data dictionary
- Document and publish agreed to changes
- Include the IT security person as part of the team

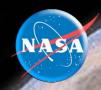


#### Focus on Outcome

- Clearly define the outcome goal
- Design for change, scaling the system to grow and/or add functionality
- Time spent on requirements and design is time well spent
- Be pragmatic in initial rollout so the customer gets a product
- Use customer feedback for refinements and next steps

#### Understand the Environment

- Make allies of the people who can help make the project successful
- Speak in a language the community understands
- Identify and resolve cultural barriers



#### Understand the Business Process

- Recognize and implement necessary policy and procedure changes for the system to be viable *before* the system goes into production
- Establish mechanism for issue resolution
- Identify what needs to change, write it down and develop a plan for managing it

#### Manage Customer Expectations

- Consistently answer the "what's in it for me?" question
- Provide opportunities for input into changes to requirements or design throughout the development lifecycle
- Give credit for good ideas



#### Communicate Early and Often

- Identify communities of interest
- Develop communication plan that includes opportunities for customer contribution
- Define multiple channels for disseminating information and use those channels consistently
- Provide a feedback loop
- Provide timely answers to question
- Listen
  - Generally, people who do the work know best how their jobs should be done
  - Different thinking isn't wrong
  - If the user can't find it, the function's not there



## Summary

- Look at the world through the eyes of your customer
- Challenge the status quo
- Listen first; talk second
- The more people engaged in the process, the more likely the outcome will be accepted
- Define roles and responsibilities
- Automation is not always the right answer
- Design global; build local
- Communication is a two-way street

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